TIP

Vengeance of GOD,

16 AND THE

Impenitency of Men,

DEMONSTRATED,

In the Country's being laid walte in Blood and Mifery;

WHILE

The Inhabitants, particularly in Edinburgh, are rioting in Lewdness and Vice, and encouraging that Source of Wickedness, the Play-house.

WITH

An ABSRACT, thewing the Danger and Sinfulness of the Stage.

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EDINBURGH,

Printed by T. Lumisden and J. Robertson, and fold at their Printing-house in the Fish-market, and by the Booksellers in Town. 1747.

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The Impenitency of Men,

DEMONSTRATED.



under the Indubitaris " OST Men, however funk in Vice, feem to own the Existence of a GOD. And this Truth is fo immurably connected with that of a Providence, that One, who has any Notion of a Supreme Being, must admir that He go

verns the World: And, if He does, these Monsters who defy his Omnipotence, by an obstinate Contempt of his Being and of the effential Laws of his Kingdom, must, whether they believe it or not, feel the Marks of his Vengeance The most inveterate Disputers for Insidelity own, that Vice and Villany tend to the Destruction of Nations as well as Individuals; and there is a fecret Witness which points out to the most Abandoned the dreadful Day of Judgment. zu lin nes vinxu.

Sin, or wilful Transgression against the known Laws of God, infinitely affects the whole Creation. The Conduct of Providence in this World teaches us, that Sin and Punishment are immutably connected together; and tho the Admini-Aration ((ivii))

stration of God be many Times obscure, yet every Age, and every Nation under Heaven, produce Monuments of the Divine Vengeance against Sin.

We ourselves in this Nation were lately set forth for an Example of inraged Omnipotence. Our National Wickedness and Impiety, which made us infamous in the Christian World, and which (by the Connivance of both the Civil and Ecclesiastical Power) has been suffered to elide Human Justice, God Almighty hath avenged

bimself.

Tis certain, this Part of the Earth hath been defiled under the Inhabitants thereof, because they have transgressed the Laws, changed the Ordinance, broken the evertasting Covenant: Therefore bath the Curfe devoured us: Our Children have been delivered up to the Famine; their Blood bath been poured out by the Force of the Sword: Our Wives have been bereaved of their Children, and become Widows . Their Men have been put to Death; and their young Men have been flain by the Sword; and the Slain of the Lord bath been from one End of the Land unto the other: They have not been lamented, nor gathered, nor buried; they have been Dung to the Ground. It look won

Human Nature, even vitiated, cannot view this awful Scene untouch'd; and we must be debased to a State of Infensibility and Corruption unknown to Heathers, if, in our present Situation, Vice and Luxury can lull us affeep: When the very Blood of our Fathers, of our Children, of our Friends and Countrymen, is scarce cool; their Wounds! their dying Grones, their lifeless Corpses, may stare us with a Witness, and teach us, that veriby there is a God who judgeth in the Earth: For in mornera

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their Agonies and Blood we may read his Judge

And, if these Things do not move us, what will? Their Fate we have seen. Ours is in the Hands of Omnipotence; and if impenitent (nill we, will we) if he pleases, we must submit to Punishments still more severe and alarming. And, however we escape in this Life, Hell remains.

For, in Hell, the rebellious Worms are enabled by Omnipotence to support under Torments, which if any upon Earth could feel but for a Moment, the Possession of a whole World would not tempt them to endure for a second: And yet infinite Power sustains every one of them under this unspeakable Weight of Misery throughout Eternity These are suffering the Vengeance of eternal Fire, and, by a Decree unchangeable as God, must tread to an Eternity the Wine-press of the Wrath of Almighty God.

only knows; but every profane Sinner, and every lukewarm Hypocrite, must eternally feel. For we that are alive ate warned by God, that, If any Man worship the Beast, and receive his Mark in his Forehead; or in his Hands, the same shall drink of the Wine of the Wrath of God, which is poured out without Mixture, into the Cup of his Indignation; and he shall be tormented in the Presence of the holy Angels, and in the Presence of the Lamb; and the Smoke of their Torment ascendeth up for ever and ever, and they have no Rest Day nor Night.

readful Fate waits not only on these, upon whose Forebeads is visibly written open Profanity, which

is as certainly the Mark of the Beast as Popery, especially in a Country where Christians have no Temptation to the Church of Rome; but this eternal Vengeance awaits every Professor who is neither cold nor hot in the Canse of God, or who, with all his Zeal for his Church or his Party, is an Enemy to the Gross of Christ, conformed to the polluced Manners of the World, and a Lover of Phasures more than a Lover of Gad.

Nay, in Heaven itself, infinite, awful and eternal are the Discoveries of the Evil of Sin. Angels, and the Spirits of just Men made perfect,
here, contemplate this infinite Evil, in the Wounds
of him who spoke them into Being: Here all intellectual Creatures that are, or ever shall be, have
a Discovery of this Source of Misery, which as
far surpasses all their Conceptions, as awful Eter-

with does this fliort Moment of Time.

So that Heaven, Earth and Hell conspire together, and Time joins with Evernity, in pointing out to Mortals the dreadful Consequences of Sincomorde Evil. Men do not generally deny these Things, yet they do not truly believe them; but Meaven and Earth shall pass away at the Look of him who declares them. Every Syllable of these Words of God shall remain stable as the Pillars of Evernity; nevertheless the lively Faith of them is searce to be found upon Earth. We indeed do not say that God is false, and that the Author of Truth is a Liur; but we act as if we really thought so.

This damnable Infidelity is the Source of that hundarion of open Profanity which has funk this Nation into Guilt beyond that of Heathers and And

And Edinburgh, the it be the Seat of the Civil and Church Power, by the feandalous Remissels of both, is become a Sink of Pollution, a Scandal to the Gospel, and a Curse to succeeding Genera-

tions.

If an open Contempt of the very Being and Majesty of God, by an universal Breach of the essential Laws of his Kingdom; If general Perjury, nay, Perjury publickly practifed and known, and yet not punished; If treading under Foot the Tremendous Name of God by the most borrid Oaths and Curses, openly, and which no Man can walk the Streets without hearing in every Corner; If Adultery, Intrigue, and Separations between Man and Wife; If Tolerating publick Stews, and the Source of Intrigue and Luft, the Stage; If Injustice, universal Bribery and Corruption; If Revenge, Hatred, Malice and Discord abounding, to the unbinging of all Society; If these, and many blacker Crimes, can involve a Nation in Guilt, we are exposed still further to the Wrath of God. And yet these Things, tho condemned by Deifts, we tolerate; and, lulled asseep in the dead and lifeless Form of a Profession. we rest secure in a Connivance at, or a Commisfion of, those horrid Evils: And, as if we were determined on Destruction, we tolerate and enencourage a Play-house, and hire with our Money, poor as we are, a Sett of Vipers to spread this deadly Poilon, and to lay wait for introducing all Ranks as publick Champions for Vice.

For these Things, Hell hath inlarged herself, and opened her Mouth without Measure; and the Glory and the Multitude and the Pomp descend

into it.

Yet this Source of Debauchery has been encouraged here; and many, from whom better Things might be expected, do countenance and attend it. It is for the Conviction of these, and for the preventing an Inundation of Wickedness from sweeping the whole Nation into Ruin, that the following Abstract from the Writings of a celebrated Author is now published, which demonstrates, That the Stage is a corrupt sinful Entertainment, contrary to the whole Nature of Christian Piety, and constantly to be avoided by all Christians.

It is hoped that *fuch* will be fully convinced, when they peruse the following Sheets, that it is so; and for the future will avoid joining Hand in Hand with the Wicked in cherishing this Foun-

tain of Vice and Pollution.

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And indeed it is altonishing how any Christian can do this, considering the dreadful Effects of the Stage in all Ages and all Parts of the World.

As the Nature of Stage-plays, and their Sinfulnels (ix)

ness, is here plainly demonstrated; I shall only beg Leave to add a few Observations.

The Play-house must be allowed to be a Nur-

fery for Lewdness.

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In it every Eye that burns with Lust comes to satisfie itself. It is, and ever has been, the Stye for this Herd of Swine to wallow in; inasmuch as it is the publick Rendezvous of all the Rakes and Bawds and Whores throughout the World, and, next to publick Stews, it is, and ever has been reckoned by Christians, the most infamous House in the World; this Cage for unclean Birds being as much their Resort, as the Church is that of the Servants of God. Like the Eagle to the Carcass, here they sly to devour immortal Souls, and to corrupt their Fellow-creatures.

Here the Adulterer has ever watched for his Prey; and, from one fatal Moment in the Playhouse, a Husband has commenced a criminal Intrigue with a Whore and a Mistress, which hath made him neglect his own Wife and Children. A virtuous Wife has hereby not only lost the Heart of her Husband, but the Support of her Family, that being now thrown away upon the Support of a Whore; and so all that is dear to a Man is made a Sacrifice of to raging and brutal Appetite.

Here the Modesty of Wives has been first attacked; and those Ears, that never listned to Smutt without Disdain, have from the licentious Stage learned to hear and relish lawless Love. Hence Husbands have appeared centemptible, and the simple Wise has fallen a Prey to the Fury of

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her Passions. Strife and Separation, Jealousies and Adultery, have from this satal Place sprung up in Families; and Husbands and Wives have hereby involved their innocent Children in Infamy and Ruin.

No attentive Mind, but must see these Evils every Day growing since the Play-house was tolerated in Edinburgh. Would People of Character and Virtue consider this; had Women Access to know what vast Sums are annually squandered away by their Husbands for Husb-money, and the Support of their Whores; could they view one Adulterer corrupting others; (and this Insection, as it has already made Havock of Thousands, so it annually spreads, and the whole Nation is in Danger of being set on Fire by it) There is not a virtuous Wise would cherish this cursed House, no more than she would take Fire in her Bosom, or lay a Foundation for the Ruin of her Family.

God forbid that I should so much as insinuate, that all are insected thus, that go to the Playhouse! No, I believe the contrary; but am sorry there are such Numbers of virtuous People do so: But they know not what they do, nor the dreadful Consequences of doing so. They may be kept from those Evils themselves; but how long they may be so, God only knows: For many, once virtuous Women, have been cast down; and many strong Men have been slain in this Place.

The Wisdom of God tells us, that the House of a lewd Woman is the Way to Hell, going down to the Chambers of Death: And therefore our Hearts ought not to decline to her Ways, nor go afray in her Paths. Now, the Play-house (as

I have faid) is the Place for lewd Men and Women to meet at. Virtuous People may imagine what they please; but, in this and all other Parts of the World, every Man that wants a Miffres, and every Woman that is in quest of a Gallant, do ever refort to the Play-bouse, as the Place which is understood by every-body to be for their Purpose: For in the common Opinion of Mankind, in the Judgment of Men of Gallantry in all Ages, and in the concealed Sentiments of the Disputers for the Stage, the Stage is, and always has been, reputed the publick Rendezvous of all the gallantish and debauch'd Persons in the Place; and, in most Parts of the World, it has turned all the neighbouring Houses around it into common Stews.

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This is a Fast that no Contender for the Playhouse can disown: And it is impossible from the Nature of Things it can be otherwise; for, where so many unclean Spirits constantly meet, they must propagate their cursed Venom all around them. And the virtuous People have no other Pretence in attending a Play, but for a little Diversion, and the Pleasure of spending two or three Hours agreeably; yet their Presence in such a Place, their Countenance to such Company, and their Example in patronizing such infamous Designs, is shocking to all good Men, and serves to propagate Vice in a Manner which, if they were aware of, they would rather die than be guilty of it.

The difinal Effects of the Play-house on a rising Generation are scarcely credible. There are Women who are a Disgrace to Human Nature, (xii)

and show to the World the monstrous Height of Female Wickedness, I mean Bawds and Pimps, who haunt here to infnare the Innocent. In some Places, Women of Superior Rank, hardned and impudent in Lewdness, take a bellish Pleasure in corrupting virtuous Women, and in reducing them to the same unhappy Situation with themselves: These, learned in all the Arts of Wickedness, introduce young Girls first to a Play, and then to Company who foon compleat their Ruin. What Havock of Virtue these She-Devils have made in London, is very well known: God forbid we should have any fuch here! In the mean Time, if we would effectually prevent such venomous Creatures from taking Root, the Play-boufe, where they breed and nestle, must be destroyed.

But the we should be so fingularly virtuous a Nation, as to have no such infectious Monsters in Scotland; yet this House lays a Foundation many other Ways for the blassing our young Women, who are the Nursery for Wives to the present, and

of Mothers to the next Generation.

Here their modest Eyes and Ears are first polluted; for they hear and see Things so invincibly connected with impure Ideas, that they set Fire to their sluttering Passions, and by Degrees train them up, first to listen, and then to relish Impurity and Lewdness. Here those poor innocent Creatures learn to play the Wanton; and, from a satal Attendance in the Play-house, they turn out to be insolent and intriguing Wives, and careless worthless Mothers, proving a Curse to their Husbands, and conveying Reproach and Insamy to their Children. Mankind, the willing to gallant and

and divert themselves with such, yet even the most debauch'd amongst them are not over fond of Matrimony, being conscious of what Risque they run, as Things go, of having a fine Lady or a Spend-thrift palmed upon them, instead of a Wife.

In this infnaring Place haunts every poor and idle Rake, who lies at the Catch to rob Gentlemen of their Daughters. Here often a Daughter, from the Effects of a Play, has run off with One whom her Parents would have distained to set with the Dogs of their Flock, and, from a Wantonness of Thought, has thrown herself into the Arms of a Wretch who hath made her miserable for Life.

- Again, if we eye our Schools and University, nothing can be more destructive to them than the Play-house is; for by it the Scholars are entirely led afide from their Studies. Hence Schools and Colleges are fruitlefly attended, and Gentlemen pay Money to have their Sons raught Wickedness instead of Learning; and hence Edinburgh is turned so infamous, that many send their Children elsewhere for their Education. Apprentices and Servants are hereby likewife loft to their Masters, and too frequently are tempted viol commence Thieves, in order to get Money to attend a Play, and afterwards a Bawdy-house. In thort, the Play-house, since it was encouraged in Edinburgh, has spread Pollution and Expence? Kice and Wickedness all around it a synd first out

any Reason which can make it the Interest of Birdinburgh to encourage it. And if we consider, that

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our Actors are the Refuse of the English Players (which Sort of Cattle, when they fail in their Parts, have too often Recourse to Smutt and Profanity, in order to make their Mimickry pallatable) we cannot hope for any polite Entertainment from fuch. And, to conclude, It is shocking to view a Place already reduced to Poverty and Want, and whose Inhabitants in general have hardly wherewithal to support their Families, drained of fo much Money, which otherwise might circulate to the Advantage of many Families whose Heads attend here; and all this Money given to the Refuse of the Refuse of Mankind, for debauching the present, and laying a Foundation for the Destruction of the next Generation: Not to mention. that one could not imagine that the greatest Debauchees of both Sexes, whose Fathers, Brothers; Kinsmen or Friends are cast out as Dung on the Earth, could be so abandoned to all Rules of Decency, as to foort and play the Extravagants, when their Blood is scarce cool. Indi over of years of year

and Honour; if Pollution, Debauchery and Infamy can raise Detestation in Christians; if there is any Regard to be had to Posterity; if Parents have any Bowels for their Children; if those who have the Trust and Education of Youth, have any Goncern for their Morals or Instruction; if Magistrates have any Regard for their Duty, their Qaths, or their Character; if the Ministers of Jesus Christ have any Regard for his Honour, or any Compassion for immortal Souls; they ought in a particular Manner to unite together against the Playhouse. And indeed, if a Country, already reduced

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ced to Poverty, ought to suppress the greatest Mean of Expence and Luxury; if Intrigue and Lewdness ought to be restrained; if a Nation involved in Blood and Ruin, and where we fee our Fathers, our Children and our dearest Friends slain, and rotting away unburied upon the Fields; If in this Case we ought to behave with any Decency, let us not sport over their Wounds and Blood, nor add to the Guilt of a Nation already involved in Wickedness, by encouraging the Stage, that Source of Impiety and Vice: No! Let the Views of their dying Grones, their shed Blood, and mangled Bodies, check our Extravagancies. Let us view their Fate, and consider the Vengeance of God against a guilty Nation, and not provoke Omnipotence, by our Stupidity and Wickedness, to make us ourselves more dreadful Examples to those who shall survive us, than they have been made to us of the Vengeance of God, and the Impenitency of Men.

end to Powerty, curie to suppress the ereatest Meet at Expense and James in Jertague and Low for a weeks to be reflected; if a Nation involves in Build and leave, and where we tee our Latter of car Children and our dishest Priends flain, and coming away a builed upon the Fieles; If the transfer of the words of the behave with any Debus abuse of the four over desir Wounds and Bloom and add to the Cuit of a Maylon alteady nvolve wid Wielebeleef by encouraging the Stage. that besies of language at Vice: Not Let the View, of Aboin dyna Conces, their Blood, Blood, and manufal fodes of the English English bas Jacobs Weller Bar and confider the Venueance of God against a gulley Marion, and not provoke Obnigognes, by our Surphities and Wie-Leslow to make up roof feet more dreamil Executive amon's to their who that furtheres, then they have been made to us of the Parenue of God, and they remarked it lend to the state of the s

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That the Entertainment of the Stage is a corrupt and sinful Entertainment, contrary to the whole Nature of Christian Piety, and constantly to be avoided by all sincere Christians.

HE reading of Plays, or any other Books of that Kind, is a dangerous and finful Entertainment, that corrupts our Hearts, and separates the Holy Spirit from us. You will now perhaps ask me, if it is unlawful for a Christian to go to the Play-house. I answer, that it is absolutely unlawful. As unlawful, as for a Christian to be a Drunkard or a Glutton, or to Curse and Swear. This I think will be easily prov'd.

For, let us resume the Doctrine of the Apostle, we are absolutely sorbid all corrupt Communication, and for this important Reason, because it grieves and separates the Holy Spirit from us. Is it unlawful therefore to have any corrupt Communication of our own? And can we think it lawful to go to Places set apart for that Purpose? To give our Money, and hire Persons to corrupt our Hearts with ill Discourses, and inflame all the disorderly Passions of our Nature? We have the Authority of Scripture to affirm, That evil Communication corrupts good Manners; and that unedifying Discourses grieve the Holy Spirit. Now, the third Commandment is not more plain and express against Swearing, than this Doctrine is plain and positive against going to the Play-house. If you

should see a Person that acknowledges the third Commandment to be a Divine Prohibition against Swearing, vet going to a House, and giving his Money to Persons, who were there met, to Curse and Swear in fine Language, and invent musical Oaths and Imprications; would you not think him Mad in the highest Degree? Now consider, whether there be a less Degree of Madness in going to the Play-house. You own, that God has called you to a great Purity of Conversation, that you are forbid all foolish Discourse, and filthy Jestings, as expresly as you are forbid Swearing; that you are to let no corrupt Communication proceed out of your Mouth, but such as is good for the Use of Edifying; and yet you go to the House set apart for corrupt Communications, you hire Perfons to entertain you with all Manner of Ribaldry, Profaneness, Rant, and Impurity of Discourse; who are to present you with vile Thoughts and level Imaginations in fine Language, and to make wicked, vain and impure Discourse more lively and affecting than you could posfibly have it in any ill Company. Now, is not this finning with as high a Hand, and as grofly offending against the plain Doctrines of Scripture, as if you was to give your Money to be entertained with musical Oaths and Curles? You might reasonably think that Woman very ridiculous in her Piety, that durst not Swear herself, but should nevertheless frequent Places to hear Oaths. you may as justly think her very ridiculous in her Modefty, who, tho' she dares not to fay, or look, or do an immodest Thing herself, shall yet give her Money, to see Women forget the Modesty of their Sex, and talk impudently in a publick Play-house. If the Play-house was fill'd with Rakes and ill Women, there would be nothing to be wonder'd at in fuch an Assembly; for fuch Persons to be delighted with fuch Entertainments, is as natural, as for any Animal to delight in its proper Element: But for Persons who profess Purity and Holiness, who would not be suspected of Immodesty or corrupt Communication, for them to come under the Roof of a House devoted to fuch ill Purposes, and be pleas'd Spectators of such Actions and Discourses, as are the Pleasure of the most abanabandon'd Persons; for them to give their Money to be thus entertain'd, is such a Contradiction to all Piety and

common Senfe, as cannot be fufficiently expos'd.

Again, when you fee the Players acting with Life and Spirit, Men and Women equally bold in all Instances of Profaneness, Passion and Immodesty, I dare say, you never suspect any of them to be Persons of Christian Piety. You can't even in your Imagination join Piety to fuch Manners, and fuch a Way of Life. Your Mind will no more allow you to join Piety with the Behaviour of the Stage, than it will allow you to think Two and Two to be Ten. And perhaps you had rather see your Son chain'd to a Galley, or your Daughter driving Plow, than getting their Bread on the Stage, by administring in fo scandalous a Manner to the Vices and corrupt Pleafures of the World. Let this therefore be another Argument to prove the absolute Unlawfulness of going to a Play. For, consider with yourself, is the Business of Players fo contrary to Piety, so inconsistent with the Spirit and Temper of a true Christian, that it is next to a Contradiction to suppose them united? How then can you take yourself to be Innocent, who delight in their Sins, and bire them to commit them? You may make yourfelf a Partaker of other Mens Sins, by Negligence, and for want of reproving them; but certainly, if you stand by, and assist Men in their evil Actions, if you make their Vices your Pleasure and Entertainment, and pay your Money to be fo entertain'd, you make yourself a Partaker of their Sins in a very high Degree: And confequently it must be as unlawful to go to a Play, as it is unlawful to approve, encourage, affift and reward a Man for renouncing a Christian Life. Let therefore every Man or Woman that goes to a Play, ask themselves this Question, Whether it suits with their Religion to at the Parts that are there acted! Perhaps they would think this as inconfistent with that Degree of Piety that they profess, as to do the vilest Things. But let them consider, that it must be a wicked and unlawful Pleasure, to delight in any Thing that they dare not do themselves. Let them also consider, that they are really asting those

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Indecencies and Impieties themselves, which they think is the particular Guilt of the Players: For a Person may very justly be said to do that himself, which he pays for the Doing, and which is done for his Pleasure. You must therefore, if you would be consistent with yourself, as much abhor the Thoughts of being at a Play, as of being a Player yourself; for to think that you must forbear the one and not the other, is as absurd, as to suppose, that you must be temperate yourself, but may affist, encourage, and reward other People for their Intemperance. The Business of a Player is profane, wicked, lewd and immodest; to be any way therefore approving, affisting, or encouraging him in such a Way of Life, is as evidently sinful, 'as' tis sinful to affist and encourage a Man in Stealing, or any other Wickedness.

To proceed. When I confider Churches, and the Matter of Divine Service, that it confilts of holy Readings, Prayers, and Exhortations to Piety, there is Reason to think, that the House of God is a natural Means of promoting Piety and Religion, and rendering Men devout and sensible of their Duty to God. The very Nature of Divine Assemblies thus carried on has this direct Tendency. I ask you, Whether this is not very plain, that

Churches thus employed should have this Effect?

Confider therefore the Play-house, and the Matter of the Entertainment there, as it confifts of Love-intreagues, blasphemous Passions, profane Discourses, leved Descriptions, filthy Jests, and all the most extravagant Rant of wanton, vile, profligate Persons of both Sexes, heating and inflaming one another with all the Wantonness of Address, the Immodesty of Motion, and Lewdness of Thought, that Wit can invent; confider, I fay, whether it be not plain, that a House so employed, is as certainly ferving the Cause of Immorality and Vice, as the House of God is ferving the Cause of Piety? For what is there in our Church-Service that shews it to be useful to Piety and Holiness, what is there in Divine Worship to correct and amend the Heart, but what is directly contrary to all that is doing in the Play-bouse? So that one may with the same Assurance affirm, that the Play-bouse, not only when some very profane Play is on the Stage, but in its daily common Entertainment, is as certainly the House of the Devil, as the Church is the House of God. For the the Devil be not professedly worshipped by Hymns directed to him, yet most that is there sung is to his Service; he is there obeyed and pleased in as certain a Manner, as God is worshipped and honoured in the Church.

You must easily see, that this Charge against the Play-house is not the Essect of any particular Temper or Weakness of Mind, that it is not an uncertain Conjecture or religious Whimsy; but is a Judgment sounded as plainty in the Nature and Reason of Things, as when it is affirmed that the House of God is of Service to Religion. And he that absolutely condemns the Play-house as wicked and corrupting, proceeds upon as much Truth and Certainty, as he that absolutely commends the House of

God as holy, and tending to promote Piety.

When therefore any one pretends to vindicate the Stage to you as a proper Entertainment for holy and religious Persons, you ought to reject the Attempt with as much Abhorrence, as if he should offer to shew you, that our Church-Service was rightly formed for those Persons to join in who are devoted to the Devil. For to talk of the Lawfulness and Usefulness of the Stage, is fully as absurd, as contrary to the plain Nature of Things, as to talk of the Unlawfulness and Mischief of the Service of the Church. He therefore that tells you, that you may safely go to the Play-kouse, as an innocent, useful Entertainment of your Mind, commits the same Offence against common Sense, as if he should tell you, that it was dangerous to attend at Divine Service, and that its Prayers and Hymns were great Pollutions of the Mind.

For the Matter and Manner of Stage-Entertainments, is as undeniable a Proof, and as obvious to common Sense, that the House belongs to the Devil, and is the Place of his Honour, as the Matter and Manner of Church-Service proves that the Place is appropriated to God.

Observe therefore, that as you do not want the Asfistance of any one to shew you the Usefulness and Advantage of Divine Service, because the Thing is plain, and speaks (6)

fpeaks for itself; so neither, on the other Hand, need you any one to shew you the Unlawfulness and Mischief of the Stage, because there the Thing is equally plain, and speaks for itself. So that you are to consider yourself, as having the same Assurance that the Stage is wicked, and to be abhorred and avoided by all Christians, as you have that the Service of the Church is holy, and to be sought after by all Lovers of Holiness. Consider therefore, that your Conduct with relation to the Stage is not a Matter of Nicety or scrupulous Exactness, but that you are as certain that you do wrong in as notorious a Manner when you go to the Play-house, as you are certain that you do right when you go to Church.

Now it is of mighty Use to conceive Things in a right Manner, and to see them as they are in their own Nature. While you consider the Play-house as only a Place of Diversion, it may perhaps give no Offence to your Mind; there is nothing shocking in the Thought of it: But if you would lay aside this Name of it for a while, and consider it in its own Nature as it really is, you would find that you are as much deceived, if you consider the Play-house as only a Place of Diversion, as you would be if you considered the House of God only as a

Place of Labour.

When therefore you are tempted to go to a Play, either from your own Inclination or the Defire of a Friend, fancy that you was asked in plain Terms to go to the Place of the Devil's Abode, where he holds his filthy Court of evil Spirits; that you was asked to join in an Entertainment, where he was at the Head of it, where the whole of it was in order to his Glory, that Mens Hearts and Minds might be separated from God, and plunged into all the Pollutions of Sin and Brutality. Fancy that you was going to a Place that as certainly belongs to the Devil, as the Heathen Temples of old, where Brutes were worshipped, where wanton Hymns were fung to Venus, and drunken Songs to the god of Wine. Fancy that you was as certainly going to the Devil's Triumph, as if you was going to those old Sports, where People committed Murder, and offered Christians to be devoured by wild Beasts, enagn:

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for the Diversion of Spectators. Now, whilst you consider the *Play-house* in this View, I suppose that you can no more go to a *Play*, than you can expresly renounce

your Christianity.

Confider therefore now, that you have not been frighting yourfelf with groundless Imaginations, but that what you have here fancied of the Play-house is as strictly true, as if you had been fancying, that, when you go to Church, you go into the House of God, where the heavenly Host attend upon his Service; and that when you there read the Scriptures, and fing holy Hymns, you join with the Quires above, and do God's Will on Earth as it is done in Heaven. For observe, I pray you, how justly that Opinion of the Play-house is founded: For was it a Joy and Delight to the Devil to fee Idols worshipped. to see Hymns and Adorations offer'd up to impure and filthy Deities? Were Places and Festivals appointed for fuch Ends justly esteem'd Places and Festivals devoted to the Devil? Now give the Reason why all this was justly reckoned a Service to the Devil, and you will give as good a Reason why the Play-house is to be esteemed his Temple. For what the Hymns and Adorations are not offered to impure and filthy Deities, yet if Impurity and Filthiness is there the Entertainment, if immodest Songs, profane Rant, if Lust and Passion entertain the Audience, the Business is the same, and the Assembly does the same Honour to the Devil, tho' they are not gathered together in the Name of some Heathen God.

For Impurity and Profaneness in the Worshippers of the true God, is as acceptable a Service to the Devil, as Impurity and Profaneness in any Idolaters; and perhaps a lewd Song in an Assembly of Christians gives him greater Delight, than if it had been sung in a Congregation of

Heathens.

If therefore we may justly say that a House or Festival was the Devil's, because he was delighted with it, because what was there done was an acceptable Service to him, we may be affured that the Play-house is as really the House of the Devil, as any other House ever was: Nay, it is reasonable to think, that the Play-houses in this Kingdom

are a greater Pleasure to him than any Temple he ever had in the Heathen World. For as it is a greater Conquest to make the Disciples of Christ delight in Lewdness and Profanenels, than ignorant Heathens; fo a House, that, in the Midst of Christian Churches, trains up Christians in Lewdness and Profaneness, that makes the Worshippers of Christ flock together in Crowds to rejoice in an Entertainment that is as contrary to the Spirit of Christ, as Hell is contrary to Heaven; a House so employed, may justly be reckoned a more delightful Habitation of the Devil, than any Temple in the Heathen World. When therefore you go to the Play-house, you have as much Affurance that you go to the Devil's peculiar Habitation, that you fubmit to his Defigns, and rejoice in his Diversions (which are his best Devices against Christianity) you have as much Affurance of this, as that they who worshipped filthy Deities, were in reality Worshippers of the Devil.

Again, Consider those old Sports and Diversions, where Christians were sometimes thrown to wild Beasts, consider why such Sports might well be looked upon as the Devil's Triumph. I suppose you are at no stand with your-self whether you should impute such Entertainments to the Devil. Consider therefore why you should not as

readily allow the Stage to be his Entertainment.

For was it a Delight to the Devil to fee Heathens sporting with the bodily Death of Christians? And must it not be a greater Delight to him to fee Christians sporting

themselves in the Death of their Souls?

The Heathens could only kill the Body, and separate it from the Soul; but these Christian-Diversions murder the Soul, and separate it from God. I dare say, no Arguments could convince you that it was lawful to rejoice at those Sports which were thus desiled with human Blood; but then pray remember, that if the Death of the Soul be as great a Cruelty as the Death of the Body, if it be as dreadful for a Soul to be separated from God as to be separated from the Body, you ought to think it as entirely unlawful to enter that House where so many eternal Lives are sacrificed, or ever to partake of those Diversions which separate such Numbers of Souls from God. Hence

Hence it appears, that if, instead of considering the Play-house as only a Place of Diversion, you will but examine what Materials it is made of, if you will but confider the Nature of the Entertainment, and what is there doing, you will find it as wicked a Place, as finful a Diversion, and as truly the peculiar Pleasure and Triumph of the Devil, as any wicked Place or finful Diversion in the Heathen World. When therefore you are ask'd to go to a Play, don't think that you are ask'd only to go to a Diversion, but be affur'd that you are ask'd to yield to the Devil, to go over to his Party, and to make one of his Congregation; that, if you do go, you have not only the Guilt of buying so much vain and corrupt Communication; but are also as certainly guilty of going to the Devil's House, and doing him the same Honour, as if you was to partake of some Heathen Festival.

You must consider, that all the Laughter there, is not only vain and foolish, but that it is a Laughter amongst Devils, that you are upon profane Ground, and hearing

Mufick in the very Porch of Hell.

Thus it is in the Reason of the Thing; and, if we should now consider the State of our Play-house as it is in Fact, we should find it answering all these Characters, and producing Effects suitable to its Nature: But I shall forbear this Consideration; it being as unnecessary to tell the Reader that our Play-house is in Fact the Sink of Corruption and Debauchery, that it is the general Rendevous of the most profligate Persons of both Sexes, that it corrupts the Air, and turns the adjacent Places into publick. Nusances: This is as unnecessary as to tell him that the Exchange is a Place of Merchandise.

Now it is to be observed, that this is not the State of the Play-house, through any accidental Abuse, as any innocent or good Thing may be abused; but that Corruption and Debauchery are the truly natural and genuine Effects of the Stage-Entertainment. Let not therefore any one say that he is not answerable for those Vices and Debaucheries which are occasioned by the Play-house; for so far as he partakes of the Pleasure of the Stage, and is an Encourager of it, so far he is chargeable with those

Diforders which necessarily are occasioned by it. If Evil arises from our doing our Duty, or our Attendance at any good Design, we are not to be frighted at it; but if Evil arises from any Thing as its natural and genuine Effect, in all fuch Cases, so far as we contribute to the Cause, fo far we make ourselves guilty of the Effects. So that all who any way affift the Play-house, or ever encourage it by their Presence, make themselves chargeable in some Degree with all the Evils and Vices which follow from it. Since therefore it cannot be doubted by any one whether the Play-house be a Nursery of Vice and Debauchery, fince the evil Effects it has upon People's Manners is as visible as the Sun at Noon; one would imagine that all People of Virtue and Modesty should not only avoid it, but avoid it with the utmost Abhorrence; that they should be so far from entring into it, that they should detest the very Sight of it. For what a Contradiction is it to common Sense, to hear a Woman lamenting the miserable Lewdness and Debauchery of the Age, the vitious Taste and irregular Pleasures of the World, and at the same Time dreffing herfelf to meet the lewdest Part of the World at the Fountain-head of all Lewdness; and making herself one of that Crowd, where every abandoned Wretch is glad to be present? She may fancy that she hates and abominates their Vices, but she may depend upon it, that till she hates and abominates the Place of vicious Pleafures, till she dare not come near an Entertainment which is the Cause of so great Debauchery, and the Pleasure of the most debauched People; till she is thus disposed, fhe wants the truest Sign of a real and religious Abhorrence of the Vices of the Age.

For, to wave all other Considerations, I would only ask her a Question or two on the single Article of Modedy. What is Modesty? Is it a little mechanical outside Behaviour, that goes no farther than a few Forms and Modes at particular Times and Places? Or is it a real Temper, a rational Disposition of the Heart, that is founded in Religion? Now, if Modesty is only a mechanical Observance of a little outside Behaviour, then I can easily perceive how a modest Woman may frequent Plays;

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there is no Inconfiftency for fuch a one to be one Thing in one Place, and another in another Place; to difdain an immodest Conversation, and yet at the same Time relish and delight in immodest and impudent Speeches in a publick Play-house: But if Modesty is a real Temper and Disposition of the Heart that is founded in the Principles of Religion, then I confess I cannot comprehend how a Person of such Modesty should ever come twice into a Play-house. For if it is Reason and Religion that has inspired her with a modest Heart, that makes her careful of her Behaviour, that makes her hate and abhor every Word, or Look, or Hint, in Conversation, that has the Appearance of Lewdness, that makes her shun the Company of fuch as talk with too much Freedom; if she is thus modest in common Life, from a Principle of Religion, a Temper of Heart, is it possible for such a one (I don't fay to feek) but to bear with the Immodesty and Impudence of the Stage? For must not Immodesty and Impudence, must not loose and wanton Discourse be the same bateful Things, and give the same Offence to a modest Mind, in one Place as in another? And must not that Place, which is the Seat of Immodesty, where Men and Women are trained up in Lewdness, where almost every Day in the Year is a Day devoted to the foolish Representations of Rant, Lust, and Passion; must not such a Place, of all others, be the most odious to a Mind that is truly modest upon Principles of Reason and Religion? One would suppose that such a Person should as much abominate the Place as any other filthy Sight, and be as much offended with an Invitation to it, as if she was invited to see an immodest Picture. For the Representations of the Stage, the inflamed Passions of Lovers there describ'd, are as gross an Offence to the Ear, as any Representation that can offend the Eye.

It ought not to be concluded, that because I affirm the Play-house to be an Entertainment contrary to Modesty, that therefore I accuse all People as void of Modesty who ever go to it. I might affirm that Transubstantiation is contrary to all Sense and Reason, but then it would be a wrong Conclusion to say, that I affirmed that all who be-

lieve it are void of all Sense and Reason. Now, as Prejudices, the Force of Education, the Authority of Numbers, the Way of the World, the Example of great Names,
may make People believe, so the same Causes may make
People act against all Sense and Reason, and be guilty
of Practices which no more suit with the Purity of their
Religion, than Transubstantiation agrees with common

Sense.

To proceed. I once heard a young Lady thus excufing herself for going to the Play-house, That she went but feldom, and then in Company of her Mother and her Aunt; that they always knew their Play before-hand, and never went on the Sacrament-week: And what harm, pray, fays she, can there be in this? It breaks in upon no Rules of my Life, I neglect no Part of my Duty, I go to Church, and perform the same Devotions at home, as on other Days. It ought to be observed, that this Excufe can only be allowed where the Diversion itself is innocent; it must therefore be first considered what the Entertainment is in itself, whether it be suitable to the Spirit and Temper of Religion: For, if it is right and proper in itself, it needs no Excuse; but if it be wrong, and dangerous to Religion, we are not to use it cautiously, but avoid it constantly.

Secondly, It is no Proof of the Innocency of a Thing, that it does not interfere with our Hours of Duty, nor break the Regularity of our Lives; for every wicked Way of spending Time, may yet be consistent with a regular Distribution of our Hours. She must therefore confider, not only whether such a Diversion hinders the Regularity of her Life, or breaks in upon her Devotions, publick or private; but whether it hinders or any way affects that Spirit and Temper which all her Devotions afpire after. Is it conformable to that heavenly Affection, that Love of God, that Purity of Heart, that Wildom of Mind, that Perfection of Holiness, that Contempt of the World, that Watchfulness and Self-denial, that Humility and Fear of Sin? Is it conformable to these Graces, which are to be the daily Subject of all her Prayers? This is the only Way for her to know the Innocency of going to a Play. If what she there hears and sees has no Contrariety to any Graces or Virtues which she prays for, if all that there passes be fit for the Purity and Piety of one that is led by the Spirit of Christ, and is working out her Salvation with Fear and Trembling, if the Stage be an Entertainment that may be thought according to the Will of God, then she disposes of an Hour very innocently, tho' her Mother or her Aunt were not with her. But if the contrary to all this be true, if most of what she there hears and sees be as contrary to the Piety and Purity of Christianity, as Feasting is contrary to Fasting; if the House which she supports by her Money, and encourages by her Presence, be a notorious Means of Corruption, visibly carrying on the Cause of Vice and Debauchery; she must not then think herself excus'd for be-

ing with her Mother.

Farther, She that is for going only to the Play-boufe now and then, with this Care and Discretion, does not feem to have enough confider'd the Matter, or to act by Reason: For if the Stage be an innocent and proper Entertainment, if in its own Nature it be as harmless and useful as walking, riding, taking the Air, or conversing with virtuous People; if this be the Nature of it, then there is no Need of this Care and Abstinence, a virtuous Lady need not excuse herself, that she goes but very feldom. But if it be the very Reverse of all this, if it be that Fountain of Corruption and Debauchery which has been observ'd; then to go to it at any Time, admits of no Excuse, but is as absurd, as contrary to Reason and Religion, as to do any other ill Thing with the same Care and Discretion. If you should hear a Person excufing her Use of Paint in this Manner, that truly she painted but very seldom, that she always said her Prayers first, that she never us'd it on Sundays, or the Week before the Communion; would you not pity fuch a Mixture of Religion and Weakness? Would you not defire her to use her Reason, and either allow Painting to be an innocent Ornament, fuitable to the Sobriety and Humility of a Christian, or else to think it as unlawful at one Time as at another? Would you not think it strange that she should (14)

should condemn Painting as odious and finful, and yet think that the Regularity of her Life, the Exactness of her Devotions, and her Observance of Religion, might make it lawful for her to paint now and then? I don't doubt but you plainly see the Weakness and Folly of such a Pretence for Painting under such Rules at certain Times. And, if you would but as impartially consider your Pretences for going sometimes to the Play-house, you would certainly find them equally weak and unreasonable: For Painting may with more Reason be reckon'd an innocent Ornament, than the Play-house an innocent Diversion; and it supposes a greater Vanity of Mind, a more perverted Judgment, and a deeper Corruption of Heart, to feek the Diversion of the Stage, than to take the Pleasure

of a borrow'd Colour.

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I know you are offended at this Comparison, because you judge by your Temper and Prejudices, and don't confider the Things as they are in themselves by the pure Light of Reason and Religion. Painting has not been the Way of your Family; it is supposed to be the Practice but of very few, and those who use it, endeavour to conceal it; this makes you readily condemn it. On the contrary, your Mother and Aunt carry you to a Play, you see virtuous People there, and the same Persons that fill our Churches; fo that your Temper is as much engaged to think it lawful to go fometimes to a Play, as it is engaged to think the Use of Paint odious and finful. Lay aside therefore these Prejudices for a while; fancy that you had been train'd up in some Corner of the World in the Principles of Christianity, and had never heard either of the Play-bouse or Painting. Imagine now that you was to examine the Lawfulness of them by the Doctrines of Scripture. You would first defire to be told the Nature of these Things, and what they meant: They would tell you that Painting was the Borrowing of Colours from Art to make the Face look more beautiful. Now, tho' you found no express Text of Scripture against Painting, you would find that it was exprelly against Tempers required in Scripture; you would therefore condemn it, as proceeding from a Vanity of Mind, a Fondness of Beauty;

you would see that the Harm of Painting consisted in this, that it proceeded from a Temper of Mind contrary to the Sobriety and Humility of a Christian, which indeed is Harm enough; because this Humility and Sobriety of Mind, is as effential to Religion, as Charity and Devotion: So that, in judging according to Scripture, you would hold it as unreasonable to paint sometimes, as to be sometimes malicious, indevout, proud, or false.

You are now to confider the Stage, you are to keep closs to Scripture, and fancy that you yet know nothing You ask therefore first what the Stage or of Plays. Play-house is. You are told that it is a Place where all Sorts of People meet to be entertained with Discourses. Actions, and Representations, which are recommended to the Heart by beautiful Scenes, the Splendour of Lights, and the Harmony of Musick. You are told that these Discourses are the Inventions of Men of Wit and Imagination, which describe imaginary Intreagues and Scenes of Love, and introduce Men and Women discoursing, raving, and acting in all the wild, indecent Transports of Lust and Passion. You are told that the Diversion partly confifts of lewd and profane Songs, fung to fine Mufick; and partly of extravagant Dialogues between immodelt Persons, talking in a Stile of Love and Madness, that is nowhere else to be found; and entertaining the Christian Audience with all the Violence of Passion, Corruption of Heart, Wantonness of Mind, Immodesty of Thought, and profane Jests, that the Wit of the Poet is able to invent. You are told that the Players, Men and Women, are trained up to act and represent all the Descriptions of Lust and Passion in the liveliest Manner, to add a Lewdness of Action to lewd Speeches; that they get their Livelihood by Curfing, Swearing, and Ranting, for three Hours together to an Affembly of Christians.

Now, tho' you find no particular Text of Scripture condemning the Stage, or Tragedy, or Comedy, in express Words; yet, what is much more, you find that such Entertainments are a gross Contradiction to the whole Nature of Religion. They are not contrary to this or that particular Temper, but are contrary to that whole Turn

of Heart and Mind which Religion requires. Painting is contrary to Humility, and therefore is always to be avoided as finful: But the Entertainment of the Stage, as it confifts of blasphemous Expressions, wicked Speeches. Swearing, Curfing, and Profaning the Name of God. as it abounds with impious Rant, filthy Jests, distracted Passions, gross Descriptions of Lust, and wanton Songs, is a Contradiction to every Doctrine that our Saviour and his Apostles have taught us. So that to abhor Painting at all Times, because it supposes a Vanity of Mind, and is contrary to Humility, and yet think there is a lawful Time to go to the Play-house, is as contrary to common Sense, as if a Man should hold that it was lawful sometimes to offend against all the Doctrines of Religion, and yet always unlawful to offend against any one Doctrine of Religion.

If therefore you was to come (as I supposed) from some Corner of the World where you had been used to live and judge by the Rules of Religion, and, upon your Arrival here, had been told what Painting and the Stage was; as you would not expect to see Persons of religious Humility carrying their Daughters to Paint-shops, or inviting their pious Friends to go along with them; so much less would you expect to hear that devout, pious and modest Women carried their Daughters, and invited their virtuous Friends to meet them at the Play. Least of all could you imagine, that there were any People too pious and devout to indulge the Vanity of Painting, and yet not devout or pious enough to abbor the Immodesty, Profaneness, Ribaldry, Immorality, and Blasphemy of

the Stage.

To proceed. A polite Writer (a) of a late Paper thought he had sufficiently ridiculed a certain Lady's Pretension to Piety, when, speaking of her Closet, he says,

Together by her Prayer-book and Paint, At once t'improve the Sinner and the Saint.

Now whence comes it that this Writer judges so rightly, and

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and speaks the Truth so plainly in the Matter of Painting? Whence comes it that the Generality of his Readers think his Observation just, and join with him in it? It is because Painting is not yet an acknowledged Practice, but is for the most Part reckoned a spameful Instance of Vanity. Now as we are not prejudifed in favour of this Practice, and have no Excuses to make for our own Share in it, so we judge of it impartially, and immediately perceive its Contrariety to a religious Temper and State of Mind. This Writer saw this in so strong a Light, that he does not scruple to suppose that Paint is as natural and proper a Means to improve the Sinner, as the Prayer-book is to improve the Saint.

I should therefore hope, that it need not be imputed to any Sourness of Temper, religious Weakness or Dulness of Spirits, if a Clergyman should imagine, that the Profaneness, Debauchery, Lewdness, and Blasphemy of the Stage, is as natural a Means to improve the Sinner, as a Bottle of Paint; or if he should venture to shew that the Church and the Play-house are as ridiculous a Contradiction, and do no more suit with the same Person, than

the Prayer-book and Paint.

Again. Suppose you were told that the holy Angels delight in the Repentance and Devotion of Christians, that they attend at God's Altar, and rejoice in the Prayers and Praises which are there offer'd unto God; I imagine you could eafily believe it, you could think it very agreeable to the Nature of fuch good Beings to fee fallen Spirits returning unto God. Suppose you were told also, that these same heavenly Beings delighted to be with Men in their Drunkenness, Revellings and Debaucheries, and were as much pleased with their Vices and Corruptions, as with their Devotions, you would know that both these Accounts could not possibly be true; you could no more doubt in your Mind whether good Angels, that delight in the Conversion and Devotion of Christians, do also delight in their Vices and Follies, than you can doubt whether the fame Person can be alive and dead at the same Time. You would be fure, that, in Proportion as they delighted in the Picty and Holine's of Men, they must necessarily in the same Degree abhor and dislike their Vices and Corruptions. So that, supposing the Matter of our Church-Service, the Excellency of its Devotions, its heavenly Petitions, its lofty Hymns, its solemn Praises of the most High God, be such a glorious Service as invites and procures the Attendance of that blessed Quire; if this be true, I suppose you are as certain as you can be of the plainest Truth, that the Filthiness, the Rant, Ribaldry, Profaneness, and Impiety of the Stage, must be the Hatred and Aversion of those good Spirits. You are sure that it is as impossible for them to behold the Stage with Pleasure, as to look upon the holy Church with Abhorrence.

Confider a while on this Matter, and think how it can be lawful for you to go to a Place, where, if a good Angel was to look with Pleafure, it would ceafe to be good? For as that which makes Angels good, is the same right Temper which makes you good; fo the fame Tempers which would render Angels evil, must also render you evil. You may perhaps tell me, that you are not an Angel. I grant it; neither are you Jesus Christ, neither are you God; yet you are called to be boly as Jesus Christ was boly, and to be perfect as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect. Tho' you are not an Angel, yet it is Part of your glorious Hope, that you shall be as the Angels of God; so that, as you are capable of their Happinels, you must think yourself obliged to be as like them in your Temper, as the Infirmity of your present State will permit. If Angels are to rejoice in finging the Praifes of God, tho' their Joy may exceed yours, yet you are as much obliged to your Degree of Joy in this Duty as they are. Angels, by the Light and Strength of their Nature, may abhor all Manner of Sin with stronger Aversion, a higher Degree of Abhorrence; yet you are as much obliged to abhor all Manner of Sin as they are. So that it is no more lawful for you to delight in impure, profane Diversions, which good Angels abhor, than it is lawful for you to hate those Praises and Adorations which are their Delight.

You are to consider also, that these contradictory Tem-

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pers are no more possible in the same Men, than in the same Angels; 'tis no more possible for your Heart truly to delight in the Service of the Church, to be in earnest in all its Devotions, and at the same Time delight in the Entertainment of the Stage, than it is possible for an An-

gel to delight in them both.

You may fancy that you relish these Entertainments, and at the same Time relish and delight in the Service of God, and are very hearty in your Devotions; you may fancy this, as cruel Men may fancy themselves to be merciful, the Covetous and Proud may fancy themselves to be humble and heavenly-minded; but then take notice, that it is all but mere Fancy: For it is as impossible to be really devout with your Reason and Understanding, and at the same Time delight in the Entertainment of the Stage, as 'tis impossible to be really charitable, and delighting in Malice at the same Time. There is indeed a Falleness in our Hearts, a Mechanism in our Constitution, which will deceive those who do not constantly suspect themselves. There are Forms of Devotion, little Rules of Religion, which are fixed in us by Education, which we can no more part with, than we can part with any other Customs which we have long used. Now this makes many People think themselves mighty pious, because they find it is not in their Nature to forbear or neglect fuch and fuch Forms of Piety; they fancy that Religion must have its Seat in their Heart, because their Heart is so unalterable in certain Rules of Religion. Thus a Person, that is exact in his Times of Prayer, will perhaps think himself much injured, if you was to tell him that it is his want of Piety that makes him relish the Diversion of the Stage; his Heart immediately justifies him against such an Accusation, and tells him how constant he is in his Devotions: Whereas it is very possible, that he may have but little more Piety than what confifts in some Rules and Forms, and that his Constancy to such Rules may be owing to the fame Caufe which makes others constantly seepy at such an Hour; that is, the mere Mechanism of his Constitution, and the Force of Custom. This is the State of Numbers of People, otherwise it would

would not be so common to see the same People constant and unalterable in some Rules of Religion, and as con-Stant and unalterable in Pride, Passion, and Vanity.

Again, There are many other Instances of a false Piety. Some People feel themselves capable of religious Fervours, they have their Passions frequently affected with religious Subjects, who from thence imagine that their Hearts are in a true State of Religion. But fuch a Conclusion is very deceitful; for the mere Mechanism and natural Temper of our Bodies, and our present Condition, may be the chief Foundation of all this. Thus a Lady may find herself, as she thinks, warm in her Devotions, and praise God at Church with a Sense of Joy; she thinks The is very good, because she finds herself thus affected and pleased with the Service of the Church; whereas it may be, the very Reason why she is more than ordinarily devout, and thinks it a Pleature to praife God, is owing to a Flow of her Passions. This agreeable Expectation has fo put her Spirits in Order, that she can be very

thankful to God all the Time she is at Church.

The same Temper is very frequent in common Life. You meet a Person who is very fond of you, full of Affection, and pleased with every Thing you say or do; you must not imagine that he has more Friendship for you than when he faw you last, and hardly took any Notice of you: The Matter is only this, the Man is in a State of Foy at something or other, he is pleased with bimself, and so is easily pleased with you; stay but till this Flow of Spirits is gone off, and he will shew you no more Affection than he us'd to do. | This is the Religion of Numbers of People; they are devout by Fits and Starts, in the same Manner as they are pleased by Fits and Starts; and their Devotion at those very Times is no more a Sign of true Piety, than the Civility and Compliments of a Person overjoyed are Signs of true Friendship. But still these little Flashes of Devotion make People think themselves in a State of Religion.

Take another Instance of a false Piety of another kind: Junius has been orthodox in his Faith, a Lover of Church-men, a Hater of Hereticks, these several Years; he is the first that is sorry for a dangerous Book that is come out, he is amazed what People would be at by such Writings, but thanks God there is Learning enough in the World to confute them. He reads all the Confutations of Atheists, Deists, and Hereticks; there is only one Sort of Books for which Junius has no Taste, and that is Books of Devotion; He freely owns that they are not for his Taste, he does not understand their Flights.

If another Person was to say so much, it would be imputed to his want of Piety; but because Junius is known to be an Enemy to Irreligion, because he is constantly at Church, you suppose him to be a pious Man, 'tho' he thus confesses that he wants the Spirit of Piety. It is in the same Manner that Junius deceives himself; his Heart permits him to neglect Books of Devotion, because his Heart is constantly shewing him his Zeal for Religion, and Honour for the Church; this makes him no more suspect himself to want any Degrees of Piety, than he fuspects himself to be a Favourer of Heresy. If he never thinks any ill of himself, if he never suspects any Falseness in his own Heart, if he is prejudised in favour of all his own Ways, it is because he is prejudifed in favour of all orthodox Men. Junius reads much Controverfy, yet he does not take it ill that you pretend to inform him in Matters of Controversy; on the contrary, he never reads Books of Devotion, yet is angry if you pretend to correct him in Matters of that kind. You may suppose him mistaken in something that he is always studying, and he will be thankful to you for fetting him right; but if you suppose him mistaken in Things that he never applies himself to, if you suppose that any Body knows what Humility, Heavenly-mindedness, Devotion, Self-denial, Mortification, Repentance, Charity, or the Love of God is, better than he, you provoke his Temper, and he won't fuffer himself to be informed by you. Great Numbers of People are like Junius in this Respect; they think they are very religious, by listning to Instruction upon certain Points, by reading certain Books, and being ready to receive farther Light, who yet can't bear to be instructed in Matters where they are most likely to be deceived, and where the Deceit is of the utmost Danger. They will be thankful for your telling them the particular Times in which the Gospels were writ, for explaining the Word Euroclydon, or Anathema Maranatha, they will be glad of fuch useful Instruction; but if you touch upon such Subjects as really concern them in a high Degree, fuch as try the State and Way of their Lives, these religious People, who are so fond of re-

ligious Truths, cannot bear to be thus instructed.

What is the Reason that, when we consult Lawiers? It is not to hear Harangues upon the Law, or its feveral Courts; it is not to hear the Variety of Cases that concern other People; but it is to be instructed and affisted in our oven Cale. Why do we thank them for dealing impartially with us, for fearching and examining into the true State of our Case, and informing us of every Thing that concerns us? What is the Reason that we apply to Physicians? Not to hear the Rife and Progress of Physick, or the History of Disputes amongst them; not to hear of other People's Distempers, but to tell them our own particular State, and learn the Cure of our own Distempers. Why do we thank them for being nicely exact in fearthing us out, for examining into every Part of our Lives, our Ways of Eating, Drinking, and Sleeping, and not fuffering us to deceive ourselves with wrong Opinions and Practices? What is the Reason why we act thus consistently, and in the same Manner, in both these Instances? Now the only Reason is this, because in both these Instances we are really in earnest. When you are in earnest in your Religion, you will act as confiftently, and in the fame Manner there. When you defire solid Piety, as you defire found Health, your chief Concern will be about your own Disorders; you will thank Divines and Casuist's for making you their chief Care; you will be glad to have them examine and fearch into your Ways of Life, to be rightly informed of the Follies, Vanities, and Dangers of your State. You will be glad to read those Books, and consult those Casuists, which are most exact and faithful in discovering your Faults, who que-Ition and examine all your Ways, who discover to you your

your secret Corruptions, and unsuspected Follies, and who are best able to give you the surest Rules of arriving at Christian Perfection; when you are in earnest in your Religion, you will as certainly act in this Manner, as you act in the same Manner with the Lawier or Physician. Take this also for an undeniable Truth, That, till you do act in this Manner, you are not in earnest in your Religion. This therefore is a good Rule to examine yourfelf by. Do you find that you act in Religion as you do in other Cases where you are in earnest? Are you as tuspicious of yourself, as fearful of Mistake, as watchful of Danger, as glad of Affiftance, as defirous of Success, as in other Matters where your Life or Fortune are at Stake, or where your Heart is engaged? Never imagine that your Religion is founded in a true Fear of God, and a hearty Defire of Salvation, till you find yourfelf acting as you do in other Matters where your Fears are great, and your Defires hearty. If you had rather read Books that entertain the Mind, than correct the Heart; if you had rather hear a Cafuist examine other People's Lives, than yours; if you had rather hear him talk of the Excellency and Wisdom of Religion, than be exact in trying the Excellency and Wildom of your Way of Life; you must take it for granted, that you are not in earnest in the Reformation of your Life, and that there are some Tempers in you more strong and powerful, that more rule and govern you, than the Fear of God, and a Defire of Salvation. To return now to my Subject.

I had observed that People who are religious upon a true Principle, who are devout with their Reason and Understanding, cannot possibly either relish or allow the Entertainment of the Stage. I observed that these contradictory Tempers, a Delight in the Offices and Divine Services of the Church, and a Delight in the Entertainments of the Stage, are no more possible to be in the same good Men, than in the same good Angels. This made it necessary for me to step a little aside from my Subject, to consider some false Appearances of Religion, which are chiefly sounded in natural Temper, Custom, Education, and the Way of the World; which yet so far deceive People,

People, as to make them fancy themselves in a good State of Religion, while they live and act by another Spirit

and Temper.

Now, I readily own, a Man may come up to these Appearances of Religion, he may carry on a Course of fuch Piety as this, and yet relish the Diversion of the Stage. It is no Contradiction for a Man to like to fay his Prayers, to be often delighted with the Service of the Church, to hear Sermons, to read Divinity, to detest Hereticks, and yet find a constant Pleasure in the vain Entertainments of the Stage. The World abounds with Instances of People who fwear, drink, and debauch, with all these Appearances of Religion. Now, as we are fure that, where we fee these Vices, those Persons have only an Appearance of Religion which is founded in something else than a true Fear of God; so wherever we see fober and regular People, Lovers of the Church, and Friends to Religion, taking the Pleasure of the Stage, we may be as fure that their Religion is defective, and founded in something that is weak, and false, and blind, that permits them to act fo inconfiftently: For the Reafoning is full as strong in one Case as in the other. Now altho' I would not have People to be folely guided by what they feel, or think they feel in their own Minds; vet this we may depend upon, as certain in our Tempers. that we never love or affect any Thing truly, but we hate and avoid all that is contrary to it in an equal Degree: So that we may be affured, that all that Love, or Zeal, or Affection, that we pretend for any Thing, is but mere Pretence, and a blind Motion, unless it appears by a zealous, lively Abhorrence of every Thing that is contrary to it. Upon this Ground I again affirm, that it is impossible for truly religious People to bear the Entertainments of the Stage. For confider only the Matter in this short View. A truly religious Person is to love and fear. and adore God, with all his Heart, and with all his Soul, and with all his Strength; Now I ask you, who it is that has this true Love of God? Is it he that delights in Profaneness at all Times? Or is it he that can bear with Profaneness sometimes? Or is it he that abhors and

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and avoids it at all Times and in all Places? Which of these Three hath a Right to be esteemed a true Lover of God? Now he that goes to a Play at any Time, tho' he may fay that he does not delight in Profaneness, yet he must own, that he can sometimes, and in some Places. bear with Profaneness. For Profaneness of some kind or other is in most of our Plays almost as common as the Name of God in Scripture. But I will suppose it were only now and then, and that no Profaneness either of Thought or Expression happened above twice or thrice in an Entertainment; yet this is Profaneness: And he that can bear with so much, that can feek the Entertainment as a Pleasure, must acknowledge, that tho' he does not delight in Profaneness as such, yet he can bear with Profaneness for the Sake of other Delight. Now ask yourself, Has not he a truer Love of God, whose Piety will not fuffer him to bear with Profaneness at any Time, or in any Place, or for any Pleasure? Am I not therefore supported by plain Reason and common Sense, when I affirm, that it is for want of true Piety that any People are able to bear the Entertainment of the Stage?

You see also, that no higher Degree of Piety is required to fill one with a constant Abhorrence of the Stage, than such a Piety as implies an Abhorrence of Profaneness at

all Times, and in all Places.

When you are thus pious, when you thus love God, you will have a Piety, a Love of God, that will not suffer you to be at an Entertainment that has any Mixture of Profaneness. Now as there must be this manifest Defect in true Piety before you can bear with the Frofaneness of the Stage, so, if you consider every other Part of the Character of a truly religious Man, you will find that there must be the same Defect thorow the whole of it before he can be fit for such Diversion.

You tell me that you love the Church, and rejoice at the Returns of Divine Service, tho' you now and then go to a Play. Now consider what it is which shele Words mean, If you love and delight in the Service of the Church, then you love to be in a State of Devotion, you love to draw near to God, you love to be made sensible

of the Misery, Guilt, and Weight of Sin; you love to abbor and deplore your Iniquities, and to lament the Misery and Vanity of human Life; you love to hear the Instructions of Divine Wisdom, to raise your Soul unto God, and sing his Praises; you love to be on your Knees praying against all the Vanities and Follies of Life, and for all the Gifts and Graces of God's Holy Spirit.

Now all this is implied in the true Love of Church-Service; for unless you love it for what it is, and because you feel its Excellency, your Love is only a blind mechanical Motion: But if you love it in Truth and Reality, if you are thus affected with it, because all its Parts so highly suit the Condition of human Nature; whilst you are thus disposed, you can no more relish the wicked Spirit and foolish Temper of Stage-Entertainments, than sincere dying Penitents can delight in the Guilt of their Sins.

Never imagine therefore that you are fincerely affected with the Confessions of the Church, or that you are truly glad for the Return of those Hours which humble you in the Sight of God; never imagine that you truly feel the Misery and Weight of Sin, or sincerely lament the Corruption of your Nature, whilst you dare go to the Fountain-head of Corruption, the Place where Sin reigns

and exercises its highest Power.

Never imagine that you have the Spirit of Devotion, that your Heart is renewed with the Holy Ghost, that it truly rejoices in the Means of Grace, and the Hope of Glory; never imagine that it is your Joy and Delight to worship God in the Beauty of Holiness, to send up your Soul to him in Prayers and Praises, so long as the Way of the Stage, its impious Nonsense, vile Jests, profane Passions, and lewd Speeches, are not your utter Abhorrence. For it is not more absurd to believe, that a corrupt Tree may bring forth good Fruit, than to believe, that a pious Mind, truly devoted to God, should taste and relish the Entertainment of the Stage: For the Taste and Relish of the Mind is a more certain Sign of the State and Nature of the Mind, than the Quality of Fruit is a Sign of the State and Nature of Trees.

Had the impure Spirits, which asked our bleffed Saviour to suffer them to enter into the Herd of Swine, said at the same Time, that it was their only Delight and Joy to dwell in the Light and Splendour of God, no one could have believed them, any more than he could be-

lieve Light and Darkness to be the same Thing.

When you have the Spirit of Christ, when you are devoted to God, when Purity, Holine's and Perfection is your real Care, when you defire to live in the Light of God's Holy Spirit, to act by his Motions, to rise from Grace to Grace, till you are finished in Glory; it will be as impossible for you, whilst you continue to disposed, either to seek or bear the Entertainment of the Stage, as it is impossible for pure and holy Spirits to ask to enter into a Herd of Swine. If you want the Delight of so corrupt an Entertainment, so contrary to the Spirit and Purity of Religion, you ought no more to believe yourfelf, when you pretend to true Piety and Devotion, than you ought to have believed those impure Spirits, if they had pretended to have been Angels of Light. For this is absolutely certain, and what you ought carefully to confider, that nothing ever gives us any Pleasure, but what is suitable to the State and Temper of Mind that we are then in: So that, if the Corruption, the Immorality, the profane Spirit and wanton Temper of the Stage-Entertainment can give you any Pleasure, you are as fure that there is something like all these Vices in your Heart, as you can be of any Thing that relates to a human Mind.

Lastly, Ask yourself, when you think that you have a true Love for Divine Service, whether he is not a truer Lover of it, whose Soul is so fastioned to it, so deeply affected with it, that he can delight in nothing that is contrary to it; who can bear with no Entertainment that is made up of Speeches, Passions, Harangues, and Songs, so opposite to the Wisdom, the Discourses, Instructions and Hymns of Divine Service. This, I believe, you cannot deny; and if this cannot be denied, then it must be owned as a certain Truth, that he who can bear with the

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Stage-Entertainment, has this farther Defect, that he

wants the true Love of Divine Service,

Again, It is Part of a truly religious Man to love the Scriptures, and delight in reading them; you fay this is your Temper tho' you go to Plays. I answer, That it is for want of a true Love and Delight in the Scriptures that you are able to relish Plays. You may perhaps so love the Scriptures, that you may think it your Duty to read them, and defire to understand them; but when you once so love the Scriptures, as to love to be like them, to defire that the Spirit and Temper of Scripture may be the one Spirit and Temper of your Life. When, for Instance, you love this Doctrine, Strive to enter in at the straight Gate. If thy right Eye offend thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee. When you are of the same Mind with this Scripture, Be sober, be vigilant; because your Adversary the Devil, as a roring Lion, walketh about seeking whom. be may devour (a).

When you are intent upon this Truth, For we must all appear before the Judgment-seat of Christ; that every one may receive the Things done in his Body (b). When this Text has taken Possession of your Heart, Seeing then that all these Things must be dissolved, what Manner of Persons ought ye to be in all holy Conversation and Godli-

ness (c)?

When you resign up your whole Soul to this Exhortation, Take my Yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and lovely in Heart (d). When your Heart can truly bear you Witness to this Doctrine, that you put on the whole Armour of Christ, that you may be able to stand, That you live by Faith and not by Sight, pressing after the Prize of your high Calling. When you thus love and delight in the Scriptures, when you thus enter into its Spirit and Temper, when its Purity is your Purity, its Fears, and Hopes, and Joys, are your Fears, and Hopes, and Joys; you will find yourself one of those who constantly and at all Times abominate the Folly, Impertinence and Profanencis of the Stage.

(a) 1 Pet. v. 8. (b) 2 Cor. v. 10. (c) 2 Pet. iii. 11. (d) Mat. xi. 29.

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Let me defire you, when you are drefs'd for a Plan to read over our Saviour's Divine Sermon on the Mount before you go; try whether your Soul is full of the Spin rit that is there taught; examine whether you then feel in your Heart fuch a Love of the Scripture, as to love thole Conditions of Blessedness that are there described Blessed are the Poor in Spirit: Blessed are they that Mourn: Bleffed are they that Hunger and Thirst after Righteousness. Do you find yourself in these Heights of Holiness? Is your Soul reformed, purified and exalted according to these Doctrines? Or can you imagine, that you are conforming yourfelf to those Doctrines, that you depart from none of them, when you are preparing yourfelf for a Pleasure, which is the proper Pleasure of the most corrupt and debauched Minds? Blessed are the Pure in Heart, for they shall see God. Can you think that you are rightly affected with this Doctrine, that you are labouring after this Purity, that you are preparing to fee God, when you are going to an Entertainment to which they ought only to go who have no Thoughts of feeing God, nor any Defires after that Purity which prepares us for it?

Lastly, Another Virtue, effential to Christian Holiness, is Chastity; our blessed Saviour has given us the Measure of this Virtue in these Words, But I say unto you, that whosever looketh on a Woman to lust after her, bath committed Adultery with her already in his Heart. We are sure therefore that this Virtue is not preserved, unless we keep ourselves clear from all immodest Thoughts and impure Imaginations; we are sure also that the Guilt of these is like the Guilt of Adultery. This is the Doctrine of Christ. Look now into the Play-house, and think whether any Thing can be imagined more contrary to this Doctrine?

For, not to consider the monstrous Lewdness and Immodesty of the Stage, take it in its best State, when some admir'd Tragedy is upon it: Are the extravagant Passions of distracted Lovers, the impure Ravings of instant Heroes, the tender Complaints, the Joys and Torments of Love, and gross Descriptions of Lust; are

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the indecent Actions, the amorous Transports, the wanton Address of the Actors, which make so great a Part of the most sober and modest Tragedies; are these Things an Entertainment confiftent with this Christian Doctrine? You may as well imagine, that Murder and Rapine are confishent with Charity and Meekness. I hope it will not now be faid, that I have spent too much Time upon a Subject that feems not necessary in a Treatise upon Christian Perfection. For the' these Things, are generally looks upon as little, because they are called Pleasures and Diversions, yet they may as justly be call'd Vices and Debaucheries; they affect Religion, as Lies and Fallbood affect it, in the very Heart and Essence, and render People as incapable of true Piety, as any of the groffest Indulgences of Senfuality and Intemperance. And perhaps it may be true, that more People are kept Strangers to the true Spirit of Religion by what are called Pleafures, Diversions, and Amusements, than by confes'd Vices, or the Cares and Business of Life. I have now only one Thing to beg of the Reader, that he would not think it a sufficient Answer to all this, to say in general, that it is a Doctrine too frict and rigid; but that he would confider every Argument as it is in itself, not whether it be strict and rigid, but whether it be false Reasoning, or more strict and rigid than the Doctrine of Scripture. If it prescribes a Purity and Holiness which is not according to the Spirit and Temper of the Scriptures, let it be rerected, not as too strict and rigid, but as a Species of false Worship, as vain and ridiculous as Idolatry: But, if what is here afferted be highly conformable to the most plain Doctrines of Scripture, the faying that it is too ftrict and rigid, is of no more Weight against it, than if it was faid that it was too true. It is not my Intention to trouble the World with any particular Notions of my own; or to impose any unnecessary Rules, or fancied Degrees of Perfection upon any People: But in declaring against the Stage, as I have done, I have no more fol-low'd any particular Spirit or private Temper, or any more exceeded the plain Doctrine of Scripture, than if I had declared against Drunkenness and Debauchery. Let a Man

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a Man but be so much a Christian, as not to think it too high a Degree of Perfection, or too strict and rigid, to be in earnest in these two Petitions, Lead us not into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil; and he has Christianity enough to perswade him, that it is neither too high a Perfection, nor too strict and rigid, constantly to declare against, and always to avoid, the Entertainment of the Stage.

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